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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1872. NO. 280.

FIRST EDITION.

Sumner Scathed

WITHERING REBUKE FROM SPEAKER BLAINE.

Plain Words All Colored Men Will Understand.

Personal Spite and Political Ambition.

Charles Sumner Co-operating With Jeff. Davis.

Horace Greeley Leaguing With Tammany.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The following letter was handed to Senator Sumner to-day:

AUGUSTA, Me., July 31, 1872.

Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator—Dear Sir: Your letter, published in the papers of this morning, will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure Gen. Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exercised until you announced open alliance with Southern secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation.

I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account given by you, in the fourth volume of House works, of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate chamber, in 1856, for defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the South, and, according to your own showing, to some extent in the North also, approved of the assault upon you. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate, and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterward found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives is to-day your fellow-laborer in support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your fast alliance sixteen years after with Messrs. Toombs and Davis in their efforts to reinstate their own party in power. In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvelous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the government to the practical control of of those who so recently sought to destroy it.

It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Conceding, for the sake of argument, as I do not in fact believe, that Horace Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. We have had a recent and striking illustration, in the case of Andrew Johnson, of the inability of the President to enforce a policy, or even a measure, against the will of Congress. What more power would there be in Horace Greeley to enforce the Republican policy against a Democratic Congress than there was in Andrew Johnson to enforce the Democratic policy against a Republican Congress? And besides, Horace Greeley has already, in his letter of acceptance, taken ground practically against the Republican doctrine, so often enforced by yourself, of the duty of the National Government to secure the rights of every citizen to the protection of life, person and property. In Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination he pleases every Ku-Klux villain in the South by repeating the Democratic cant about loyal self-government, and inveighing in good rebel style against centralization, and finally declaring that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as they may deem best. It is the people shall prescribe. The meaning of all this, in plain English, is that no matter how the colored citizens of the South may be abused, wronged and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but leave them to the tender mercies of local self-government administered by white rebels. Do you, as a friend to the colored man, approve this position of Mr. Greeley?

You cannot forget, Mr. Sumner, how often during the late session of Congress you conferred with me in regard to the possibility of having your civil rights bill passed by the House. It was introduced by your personal friend, Mr. Hooper, and nothing prevented its passage by the House except the sanctimonious and factious hostility of the Democratic members. If I have correctly examined the *Globe*, Democratic members on seventeen different occasions resisted the passage of the civil rights bill by the parliamentary process known as "filibustering." They would not even allow it to come to a vote. Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey, beggey of the Democratic side of the house to merely allow the civil rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a denial so absolute that it amounted to a scornful jeer of the rights of the colored man. And now you lend your name and influence to the re-election of these Democratic members, who are co-operating with you in support of Mr. Greeley.

Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not, as a candid man, acknowledge that with these men in power in Congress the rights of the colored men are absolutely sacrificed, so far as these rights depend on federal legislation. Still further, the rights of colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all, by the great constitutional amendments, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth. To give these amendments full scope and effect, legislation by Congress is imperatively required, as you have so often and so eloquently demonstrated. But the Democratic party are on record in a most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject, and it was only in the month of February last that my colleague, Mr. Peters, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, affirming the validity of the constitutional amendments, and of such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual. This resolution, very mild and guarded as you will see, was adopted by 124 yeas to 58 nays. Only eight of the yeas were Democrats. All the nays were Democrats. The resolution of Mr. Peters was followed, a week later, by one offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution as amended."

On the vote upon this resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. *All the yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in support of General Grant. All the nays were Democrats, who are now equally unanimous in support of Mr. Greeley.*

It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks, of New York, that "these amendments are valid parts of the Constitution," so long as the same men, on the same day, voted that the provisions of these amendments should not be enforced by Congressional legislation. The amendments are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical.

Nay, more. If the rights of the colored man are to be left to the legislation of the Southern States without congressional intervention, he would under a Democratic administration be deprived of the right of suffrage in less than two years, and he would be very lucky if he escaped some form of chattel slavery or peonage. And in proof of this danger I might quote volumes of wisdom and warning from the speeches of Charles Sumner. When, therefore, you point out to colored men that their rights will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party, you delude and mislead them. I do not say wilfully, but none the less really. The small handful of Republicans, compared with the whole mass, who unite with yourself, and Mr. Greeley, in going over to the Democratic party, cannot leaven that lump of political unsoundness, even if you preserve your own original principles intact.

The administration of Mr. Greeley, therefore, should he be elected, will be in whole and in detail a Democratic administration, and you would be compelled to go with the current, or repent and turn back, when too late to amend the evil you had done.

Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes, illustrating it by an analogy of your own election to the Senate, is hardly pertinent. The point is not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branch of the Government, with all its vast and controlling power. You know very well, Mr. Sumner, that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have persistently denied the rights of the black man. What course you will pursue toward the colored man is of small consequence, after you have transferred the power of the government to his enemy.

The colored men of this country are not as a class enlightened, but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that a great crisis arises in their fate. You have deserted them! Charles Sumner, co-operating with Jefferson Davis, is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized, any more than Horace Greeley, cheered to the echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom Republicans have hitherto trusted. The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past, nor in the bitterness of their hearts will they ever forget that, heated and blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions before whom in past years you have stood as a shield and bulwark of defense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

Sumner's Advice Scornfully Rejected—Grant and Wilson Emphatically Indorsed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2.—A very large mass meeting of the colored people was held in this city to-night to take action in regard to the letter of Senator Sumner. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Brayles, Major Haw and J. S. Hinton (colored elector for the State at large), Rev. R. McCarry and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of color of the United States are advised by the Hon. Charles Sumner to abandon their party connection with the Republican party and to cast their votes at the coming election for a new party, composed chiefly of the old Democracy, reinforced by sundry deserters from the Republicans: therefore,

Resolved, That our votes are our own, and that for the progress we have made and the power upon us we are responsible only to God and our country, and cannot consent to yield them up at the dictation of any man, no matter how great his services to our race in the past may have been.

Resolved, That we can never forget our obligations to the Republican party for the great party of emancipation and enfranchisement and to the unconquerable soldier whose resolution and skill led the armies of the country to final and complete triumph.

Resolved, That we will adhere to the Republican party with our judgement and hearts, and will do everything in our power to secure the election of Ulyses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

COMMENTARY ON SUMNER'S LETTER.

Colored Voters Beaten, Shot and Stabbed—The Outrage Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—At Balston's store, in the northern part of this county, at the election held to-day, the Greeley Men had an open keg of whisky and roasted beeves for those who would vote the Democratic ticket, but from the first threatened the colored people that unless they voted that ticket they should be killed on sight. When about noon, some hundred colored men, had bravely voted the Republican ticket, the Greeley ruffians set upon a colored preacher, Mr. Dunlap, charging him with being a Radical leader, assaulting him with fists and knives, and upon others endeavoring to prevent them from coming to save his life, attempted an indiscriminate massacre of the colored citizens present. Some were savagely cut with knives, some shot so that they could not get away, and some beaten with clubs. All who could fled for their lives. Some twenty, only slightly wounded or uninjured, have reached Memphis, and the case for the United States Marshal for protection. Such is the statement of refugees, who unanimously declare that no provocation whatever was given.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1872.

SHORT NOTES.

Lissner's silk store, on the Bowery, was robbed of $4,000 worth of silks last night.

Arrived—Steamship Frankfort, from Bremen.

The last of the burning ships at Hunter's Point was scuttled to-day, and as she sunk a terrific explosion of oil occurred, which, however, did no damage.

The Longshoremen's strike ended to-day. A disturbance took place which the police easily quieted.

Half million of specie is engaged for shipment to-morrow.

It is stated that two of Stokes's counsel oppose applying for his release on bail, as it believed the District Attorney would apply for a change of venue if bail was allowed.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENTS.

Receipts at all ports for week	2,000
Receipts same time last year	11,352
Total receipts for year	2,698,594
Total receipts last year	3,774,864
Exports for week	6,983
Exports same time last year	2,882
Total exports for year	1,938,177
Total exports last year	3,029,725
Stock at all U. S. ports	116,035
Last year	174,483
Stock at interior towns	8,[illegible]
Last year	14,900
Stock at Liverpool	985,000
Last year	673,000
American afloat for Great Britain	24,000
Last year	46,000

Arrived, Deutchland, from Bremen, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in North Virginia will move slowly eastward over the Middle States, with southerly and easterly winds and partly cloudy and cool weather, clearing by Saturday, and cloudy weather with occasional light rains on the New England coast; northerly and westerly winds, veering to northeasterly from Iowa to Lake Ontario, and southward through the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, with clear, cool weather. No reports received from the Gulf, but clear weather and northerly winds may be expected, and on the South Atlantic clear, fair weather and light northerly winds, veering to easterly.

Firemen's Parade at Meadville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., August 2, 1872.

The seventh annual parade of the Meadville fire department took place in this city yesterday. It is said to be the finest ever seen in Northern Pennsylvania. Visiting fire companies were here from Akron, O., Titusville and Erie, Pa. There were eleven fire companies, four bands independent of the fire police band, besides city officials in the procession. The streets and houses were handsomely decorated along the line of march with flags and evergreens. A complimentary ball was given in the evening to visiting firemen. The day was beautiful and everything passed off with perfect success. Hon. G. W. Scofield addressed a large audience on the Diamond last evening.

Serious Fire at Plymouth, Indiana—Loss $40,000—Incendiarism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., August 2, 1872.

This morning, about half past twelve, a fire was discovered in the rear of a wooden building on the corner of Laporte and Michigan streets, occupied as a dry goods and grocery store. The citizens turned out promptly at the first alarm, and in a very few moments the fire department were on hand and doing all that could be done to check the flames, but the buildings were old and dry and filled with inflammable material, and in an incredible short space of time the entire block was in flames. So rapidly did the fire spread that but very few goods were saved, some of the merchants being unable even to save their books, and several persons who were stopping in the buildings barely escaping with their lives. The postoffice and express company's building was several times on fire, but by great exertion was saved. The entire block, comprising eleven buildings, was destroyed. Loss about $40,000; no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and it is thought by many to owe the origin to the difficulty which occurred here some three months since, caused by the destruction of several houses of ill-fame by some of the young men of the town. Col. Poe, a druggist, fell from the roof of his building while endeavoring to protect it from the flames, and was severely injured.

The Dread Sentence Executed.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 2.—At ten minutes past twelve o'clock to-day Charles Marlow was hanged in the jail at this place for the murder of William Bachman at Jamestown on the 16th of August, 1871.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Conflicting Accounts from Different Sources—Variously Estimated Majorities—Legislature and Also Five of Eight Congressmen Probably Democratic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Columbus Delano received a dispatch from Perry, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, dated at Raleigh late last night, saying: The Democrats figure up large mythical gains in the east, but admit losses in the west. The figures indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by at least ten thousand majority, and have elected Messrs. Cobb, Thomas, McKay, Smith and Settle to Congress.

The following was received by J. L. Delano to-day:

RALEIGH, Aug. 2.—I have not changed my opinion since I telegraphed to your father last night. All is well. PERRY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—Returns come in slowly, though it is conceded that Merriman, Democrat, is elected Governor by about eight thousand majority. The contest in the Fourth district is very close. The chances are equal for both Smith, Republican, and Rogers, Democrat. Leach, Asle, Vance, Waddell and Robbins, Democrats, are elected to Congress. The Legislature have 40 Democratic majority on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The news of the election in North Carolina was received with great eagerness by multitudes gathered around the bulletin boards of City Hall and the headquarters of the Republican, Democratic and Liberal committees. Mr. Schenck, of Wilmington, N. C., Republican candidate for sheriff of Hanover county, visited the rooms of the Republican committee and reported that he had received a dispatch to-day informing him of his election by five hundred majority. Last night's dispatches conceded this county to the Democrats. A dispatch from W. G. Mason to Col. Allen, at Liberal headquarters, states that Merriman is elected by about six thousand majority.

A dispatch was received from Secretary Robeson at Republican headquarters, stating that the Republicans carry North Carolina by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Judge Settle telegraphed to Postmaster General Cresswell this afternoon, saying that he is elected, with three other Republicans for Congress, and probably the fifth in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, August 2.—This city gives Caldwell, Radical, for Governor 1522 majority. Halifax, one of the heaviest negro counties, gives a Democratic gain of nearly 500. The election of Waddell, Democrat, to Congress from the Third district, is conceded. The State has probably gone Conservative by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. Nearly every county yet heard from from Democratic gains.

The following dispatches from North Carolina were received to-night at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters:

WELDON, N. C., August 2.—Victory complete. Majority will be over 10,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—Rockingham county—gain of 300 which they were confident of. Leach in the Fifth District and defeat of Settle.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The returns from Johnson county show a Conservative majority of 208, but Smith, Radical, carried the county by 71. Rogers very doubtful. We are sure of five members of the next House, and large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merriman is elected Governor by about from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen, leaving the Hyde district in doubt. It is thought Rogers, Conservative, beats Smith in that district by about one hundred votes.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Times* special from Raleigh to-night says the indications are that the vote in the State will be close, and that Rogers, Democrat, will be elected to Congress in the Fourth District, and Republicans claim the State. The returns come in slowly.

THE VERY LATEST.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The election returns come in slowly, but enough are at hand safely gives the election to Merriman, the Conservative candidate for Governor, by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Conservatives have made large gains in western counties so far as heard from, and gains in many of the eastern counties, and the Republican in some of the colored counties, particularly in the Third Congressional District. The Republicans are a little hopeful to-night. Quite a number of counties are not heard from. The Conservative gains are expected in those sections. The result may be summed up about as follows: Conservative State ticket elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority; Conservative Congressmen elected in Third, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth districts, Smith, Republican, elected over Rogers, Democrat, in Fourth district, by some 400 majority. Thomas, Republican, elected in Second district, with Carteret county doubtful. Legislature called Legislature will be largely Democratic on joint ballot. The feeling is still intense, although everything is quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merriman's majority is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. The probability is that Smith (Republican) is elected in Fourth district by a very small majority. The Conservatives certainly elect six out of the eight Congressmen, and possibly seven.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Authenticity of Livingstone's Letters Seriously Doubted.

PARIS, August 2.—*Le Temps* is inclined to doubt the authenticity of Livingstone's letters, published by Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer, Kiepert, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks part of the letters may be invented by Stanley, and hence the whole is valueless, and hints that it is possible Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

Large Emigration.

LONDON, August 2.—Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America during July.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 2.—The steamships Samaria and Britannica have arrived.

PRESIDENT GRANT

Greeted by an Immense Assemblage at Watertown, N. Y.—Makes a Speech.

UTICA, N. Y., August 2.—President Grant left Utica to-day by special train via the Black River Railroad. He was escorted to the depot amid great enthusiasm by the Veterans and Fire Zouaves. The President arrived in Watertown at half-past two. An immense concourse of people, estimated at 12,000, gathered there to see him. He was welcomed by the Mayor and Common Council, to whom he said:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to visit the county of Jefferson. Many years ago, when a young man, I was stationed here, and then localities and persons were familiar to me. Coming back after a long absence, I am glad of the privilege to look for faces I knew, and to see again places associated with many pleasant recollections. I beg you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, to accept for yourselves and fellow-citizens, my grateful acknowledgements for your cordial assurances of welcome."

The President was called upon the balcony of the Woodruff House, and in response to the cheers of the crowd made another brief speech. The President proceeded from Watertown to Sackett's Harbor, and thence to Pullman Island, where he meets General Phil. Sheridan. He will return to Washington next Friday.

Col. Stockton, of Pittsburgh, Adjudged Sane and Discharged.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 2.—Hearing was had to-day before Judge Smalley, in the United States District Court, on the *habeas corpus* case of Colonel J. A. Stockton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who recently escaped from the Vermont Insane Asylum, after a confinement of three years. After a full hearing he was adjudged sane and discharged.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship India, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

In the Barnard impeachment trial at Saratoga yesterday, the court, by a vote of 17 to 14, ruled out evidence proposed to be introduced by the defense to show that Judge Barnard acted upon honest motives in issuing orders in the Ramsey suits. Counsel for defense then asked his withdrawal. Two more questions, which being ruled out, he said he would not trouble the court any further in this direction.

Senator Wilson was in Cincinnati and made a speech there last night. He goes to Indiana to take part in the campaign in that State.

The anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory was celebrated at Fremont, Ohio, yesterday.

A party of northern Ohio editors are on an excursion to Lake Superior.

The plan of paying its employees by the hour was adopted a few months ago by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and seems to have been followed by results satisfactory to all concerned. The engineers and train men, however, are paid according to the number of miles run. The latter plan, although liable to produce inequalities of compensation, has also worked well, and in busy seasons the engineers have earned as much as $150 a month. In the shops the men are employed all the year round in general, and in slack times being employed for a few hours instead of being discharged. The same plan, it is stated, has been adopted on the Reading Railroad, which company pays its engineers, brakesmen and conductors according to the number of trips made.

POLITICAL.

Enthusiastic Republican Rally at Warsaw, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., August 2, 1872.

A large and highly enthusiastic Republican rally was held here to-day. It was addressed by Senator Morton at the new Wigwan, which was densely crowded by about four thousand persons, while numbers were unable to gain admittance. Warsaw will go Republican.

Second Day of Lima, Ohio, Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, August 2, 1872.

To-day was the second day of the races here. There was a good attendance. The first race was running, one and a half mile dash. Thomas Farrell entered "Ohio," 1, 1, 1; A. C. Newcomb's "Billy Sherman," 2, 2, 2. H. Reed's "Nellie Gray," 3, 3, 3; time 2:39. The second race, trotting, for Allen county horse, mile heats, best two in three. J. C. Lusser's "Bob Ridley," 1, 1, 1; Mr. S. Tite's "Jim," 2, 2, 2; F. Carlin's "Sir Hughey," 3, 3, 3. There will be four races to-morrow.

The St. Louis House of Refuge Affair.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, who have been investigating the affairs of that institution for some two weeks past, made a report to-day, exonerating Superintendent Gleason and Mrs. Gleason, the matron, and awarding them praise for the efficient management of the institution under their charge. The whippings, which was the special subject of the investigation, are admitted, but the report states that they were in ilicted during the sickness of Mr. Gleason by Assistant Superintendent Blair, who has been commended and relieved from the further execution of sentences.

The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh Ohio district, held at Portsmouth yesterday, nominated Samuel P. Nash, Liberal, of Gallipolis, for Congress.

Massilon, Ohio, Driving Park Races.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILON, O., August 2, 1872.

Notwithstanding the rain of the evening before, the track at the Driving Park was in fine condition yesterday. The attendance was much better than the first day, a goodly number of the spectators being ladies. The first race was a local pacing race, won very easily by Capt. Miller's "Navaree" in 3:06. The three minute race was won by Teb in three straight heats, 2:47 the best heat. In the pacing, free to all, Copper Bottom sold as favorite in all the pools, but being like Mr. White-Man, very uncertain, was shut out in the first heat, which was won by Lady Jane, as also the race; best time 2:33.

To-day (Friday) we have a three minute race with eight entries; running, mile heats, two in three, in which "Nellie Bush," "Romance," "Belle Price" and "Daunter," are entered.

STATE NEWS.

Ground was broken last Thursday in Scranton for a new silk manufactory.

Citizens of Blair county are excited on the subject of oil. In blasting rocks on the line of the Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg Railroad, for ballast, about a mile and a quarter east of Hollidaysburg, on the land of Jacob Hileman, the rocks are found to be strongly impregnated with coal oil. Just after a blast, the oil is found to ooze out of the limestone rock, and on applying a lighted match to them the oil will burn in a bright flame until it is consumed. There is no doubt as to its being oil. Whether it is there in paying quantities is the question, and this is about to be determined.

Pears are abundant in Hollidaysburg, and front gates and door steps are loaded down with them on fine evenings.

Homer H. Frazier, editor of the *Independent Republican*, published at Montrose, Susquehanna county, is insane. He imagines himself to be a woman, and insists on wearing a Grecian bend and Dolly Vardenhat. It is with the greatest difficulty that he is prevented from appearing in this costume in the street. At times he remains at home for days, declaring that he is afraid the people will discover that he is nothing but a woman. A few days ago he appeared in his printing office in his bare feet, and asked his type setters to count his toes. He declared that he had twelve toes, and flew into an ungovernable passion when told that he had but ten. On the same evening he attempted to cut off two of his toes, but was prevented by his wife.

A gas company has been organized in Butler, and most of the stock taken. A site is about to be purchased, upon which to erect the necessary buildings.

The origin of the Chester county hog is explained. About thirty-five years ago James Jeffries, a ship-captain, occupied a farm off the forks of the Brandywine, a few miles from West Chester, after retiring from the sea. His ship used to trade between Liverpool and Wilmington, Del., and on one of his voyages he procured a couple of hogs from Bedfordshire, with the view of introducing them into the country. They were then called the Bedford breed, and they have been known by that name. Others were familiar with them about that time in Bedfordshire. At present, the breed of hogs there is very different from this origin they have been generally distributed in Chester and surrounding counties, and are now known as the Chester county breed. They are pure white.

A singular accident befell Capt. Grant, of Wyoming, a few days since. Stepping into his garden he saw some chickens picking at a new plant, and kindly picked a few leaves for them. While at full speed he encountered a clothes line, which hit him in the mouth. His momentum carried the line back to its fastening, and the STRAUB Real Estate Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fastened, but spoke about two hours and a half, reviewing the issues of the campaign.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lambie's remarks, the following preamble and resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles Sumner has recently written a letter urging the colored voters of the United States to support Greeley and Brown at the coming election, we the colored men of the Union Grant Club do think it just to declare:

First, that while we appreciate Mr. Sumner's unflinching advocacy of our rights, and his adhesion to the Republican party, we cannot agree with him in his bitter denouncement at this time.

Second, We believe, if Horace Greeley is elected it will prove defrimental to the progress of our race in this country, and also to the interest of the Republican party.

Third, We resolve to give our firm and undivided support to U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice President of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and prolonged cheers.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday, the 16th inst.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Central Park Menagerie.

On Monday the Central Park Menagerie and International Circus will exhibit in the Union Skating Park, Allegheny city. This establishment can be relied upon as one of the most collossal that has ever visited our city. The exercises in the ring will be under the direction of the favorite and popular Dan Stone and the well known Robert Effingham. The latter gentleman is a master of natural history, and takes great pleasure in instructing the patrons of the institution in the mysteries. The animal exhibition is beyond parallel the best in the country and will be found well worthy the patronage of our people. The caravan will arrive on Monday morning and, weather permitting, a grand street parade will be made in the morning. The entire entertainment will be found first class and well worthy of the attendance of the public. On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and evening performances will be given on the corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street.

LEADING bakers are now using the Banner Baking Powder in making biscuit, rolls and fancy cakes. Their reason for doing it is simply because they save time and material. The Banner Baking Powder is put up in ten pound boxes expressly for bakers' use. Can be obtained by manufacturers, corner Smithfield street and Second avenue. s

THE coupons and interest on Registered Bonds, due August 15, of First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York. Messrs. Tanner & Co., 11 Wall street, New York, are the agents for the sale of these bonds.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Result in North Carolina.

Conflicting and Doubtful Returns.

The Chicago Postoffice Bids.

Recent Public Debt Statement.

Mere Change in Book-keeping.

Gen. Banks Severely Criticised.

Political Matters in Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1872.

Bids for the Chicago Postoffice.

Supervising Architect Mullet finds that a visit of inspection to the various stone quarries which are interested in the proposals for stone for the Chicago Custom House is absolutely necessary before awarding the contract. The visit will not be made until after the return of Secretary Boutwell, in about three weeks. The two lowest bids come from companies who have furnished no satisfactory evidence that the stone which they propose to deliver has ever been fully tested. The President has directed the appointment of Mr. Walsh as superintendent for the construction of the new Custom House.

Louisville Canal Appropriation.

Attorney General Williams has not as yet taken under consideration the question submitted to him by the Engineer Bureau of the War Department regarding the appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Invited to Ohio

General Garfield has written a letter to the President, inviting him to attend the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland, in September. The invitation has been referred to the President, and it is thought he will accept.

Result in North Carolina.

A dispatch received at eight o'clock this evening, from Raleigh, N. C., from Democratic sources, says the Democrats have the State by from six to eight thousand, and have elected seven out of eight Congressman. A *Herald* dispatch from Greensboro, N. C., dated to-day, says: The Democratic majority is estimated at 7,000 to 10,000 majority. Nearly every county yet heard from from Democratic gains.

The following dispatches from North Carolina were received to-night at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters:

WELDON, N. C., August 2.—Victory complete. Majority will be over 10,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—Rockingham county—gain of 300 which they were confident of. Leach in the Fifth District and defeat of Settle.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The returns from Johnson county show a Conservative majority of 208, but Smith, Radical, carried the county by 71. Rogers very doubtful. We are sure of five members of the next House, and large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merriman is elected Governor by about from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen, leaving the Hyde district in doubt. It is thought Rogers, Conservative, beats Smith in that district by about one hundred votes.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Times* special from Raleigh to-night says the indications are that the vote in the State will be close, and that Rogers, Democrat, will be elected to Congress in the Fourth District, and Republicans claim the State. The returns come in slowly.

THE VERY LATEST.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The election returns come in slowly, but enough are at hand safely gives the election to Merriman, the Conservative candidate for Governor, by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Conservatives have made large gains in western counties so far as heard from, and gains in many of the eastern counties, and the Republican in some of the colored counties, particularly in the Third Congressional District. The Republicans are a little hopeful to-night. Quite a number of counties are not heard from. The Conservative gains are expected in those sections. The result may be summed up about as follows: Conservative State ticket elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority; Conservative Congressmen elected in Third, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth districts, Smith, Republican, elected over Rogers, Democrat, in Fourth district, by some 400 majority. Thomas, Republican, elected in Second district, with Carteret county doubtful. If bail is called the Legislature will be largely Democratic on joint ballot. The feeling is still intense, although everything is quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merriman's majority is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. The probability is that Smith (Republican) is elected in Fourth district by a very small majority. The Conservatives certainly elect six out of the eight Congressmen, and possibly seven.

Banks Criticised.

The *National Republican* this morning is very severe on Gen. Banks and his letter. Banks, it says, is a soured, disappointed, politician, of inordinate ambition and excessive vanity. During the last decade he has developed two things: his failure as a soldier, and his failure as a politician. A year or two hence Gen. Banks will be of just as little account as the traitors of the past.

Arkansas Politics.

Ex-Representative Root, of Arkansas, arrived in town to-day direct from Little Rock to the Cincinnati convention over Iron Mountain railroad. The probability is that Smith (Republican) is elected in Fourth district by a very small majority. The Conservatives certainly elect six out of the eight Congressmen, and possibly seven.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Representative Conferees of Fulton and Bedford counties have nominated William A. Kendall. There was no contest. Moses A. Points, presented on behalf of Bedford, declining to accept the nomination under any circumstances.

Lieutenant James Potts, of Fulton, has received the Republican nomination of that county for State Senator.

The Grant Club at Wheatland at last accounts numbered two hundred and one, and names still being added.

The Conneautville *Courier* thus regards the nomination of Col. H. L. Richmond as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twentieth district: "In the choice of Col. Richmond, the convention has given us a candidate who will prove, especially in this county, a tower of strength to the party. He is so well known throughout the district that nothing in the way of an introduction, or even a word of commendation is needed. One of the oldest, most respected and highly respected members of the Crawford county bar, with a practice extending into all the county courts of the district, as well as into the higher ones of the State and nation; a Christian gentleman with a name above reproach; an active, unflinching advocate of the principles of the party whose standard bearer he is; the honor to be conferred upon him by a triumphant election in October is at once most fitting and deserved.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Another Meeting of Colored Citizens—Resolutions Adopted.

Last evening an adjourned meeting of the Union Grant Club, composed of the colored citizens of the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, was held in the Franklin street school house. There was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by the President, Mr. J. T. Butler.

After the usual routine business, the Rev Mr. Johnson, colored, was called upon and made a few remarks, reviewing the history of the Republican party, and what it had accomplished for the colored race. Mr. John S. Little next followed, and spoke about an hour and a half, reviewing the issues of the campaign.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lambie's remarks, the following preamble and resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles Sumner has recently written a letter urging the colored voters of the United States to support Greeley and Brown at the coming election, we the colored men of the Union Grant Club do think it just to declare:

First, that while we appreciate Mr. Sumner's unflinching advocacy of our rights, and his adhesion to the Republican party, we cannot agree with him in his bitter denouncement at this time.

Second, We believe, if Horace Greeley is elected it will prove defrimental to the progress of our race in this country, and also to the interest of the Republican party.

Third, We resolve to give our firm and undivided support to U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice President of the United States.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and prolonged cheers.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday, the 16th inst.

HERRON AVENUE MUDDLE.

Proceedings Yesterday—Charges Fall—Mr. R. G. Herron Vindicated.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform held another meeting in the office of City Clerk Morrow. The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which Mr. Atkinson, who failed to appear at the previous meeting, stated that he had certain engagements of a business nature which could not be set aside. Mr. Atkinson was then sworn and testified as follow: Reside in the Thirteenth ward; know Mr. Shaw; am acquainted with the locality of Herron avenue; Mr. Shaw and I had some business, and among other things wrote notices to Mr. Dempster and Mr. Hunter to pave the Herron avenue; the avenue had not been opened; know of no reason why the avenue has not been opened; had a conversation with Mr. Kinney Goff; Mr. Goff stated to me that he had received a note, he said the avenue should not be opened until he received his money; I told him that Mr. Slagle's books showed that he had been paid; he said the note had never been paid; he said, pointing to the City Hall, that the note was lying over there unpaid; I took it from that that the note was in the City Treasurer's office.

Cross-examined—As near as I can recollect the notices were written about the first of May; that was before the petition was presented; I had nothing to do with preparing the petitions; I told Mr. Shaw that I had seen the note in the Treasurer's office; I told Mr. Barton I had seen the note in the Treasurer's office; I never did see the note that petition was not presented at my instance; I had nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Barton next addressed the committee and gave a detailed but uninteresting history of the whole case, admitting that City Solicitor Slagle was right as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Slagle next spoke to the committee, and in reply to a question asked by Mr. Littell, he said that the street could not be improved even if it was open, except by an ordinance to grade and pave it.

This concluded Mr. R.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

THE attention of Republicans is invited to an article elsewhere from the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, on the bearing of the State election in Pennsylvania on the Presidential question.

WHILE the reports thus far received from North Carolina would seem to indicate a Democratic success, two or three days must elapse before the actual results can be fully known. The central and western counties lie mostly out of the reach of direct railroad and telegraphic communication, and hence will be somewhat late in forwarding their returns.

JAMES P. BARR, editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, writes that he can speak for Western Pennsylvania from personal knowledge, and can assure the Committee that the changes in that section are unprecedented. "We expect," he says, "to elect our State ticket by at least 20,000."—*Dispatch to the Tribune from Washington.*

That's what our neighbor said last fall, and ever so many years before. He is evidently the victim of "great expectations."

ANOTHER Western liar has started a story that Mr. Greeley once made a speech in Ulster county advocating the requirement of twenty-one years residence in this country prior to naturalization. He never made such a speech, whether in Ulster county or elsewhere.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It was not a "Western liar" but a New York "liar" who "started" the "story." It was "started" on the authority of the New York *Express* report at the time.

ANY door can be unlocked if one only has the proper key. HORACE GREELEY'S declaration of last year, that he was a decided enemy of the Democratic party, even in its most respectable aspects, has, since his nomination at Baltimore, puzzled many thousands of people. But as the campaign deepens, and the lines of his supporters and opponents become distinctly drawn, the solution of the enigma becomes a very easy matter. The conscientious and intelligent element that has heretofore given to the Democratic party its "respectable aspect," has by this time almost entirely withdrawn from GREELEY'S support, while the residuum, composed of the TWEEDS of the North and the THOMPSONS of the South—the corruptionists and the conflagrationists—flock as one man to his standard. Mr. GREELEY'S statement was, therefore, not at all inconsistent with his present position as the Democratic nominee for President. It meant, simply, that his aversion included only the better class of Democrats. Mr. GREELEY is fairly entitled to this explanation, and we make it with pleasure.

THE recently adjourned International Prison Congress, to whose proceedings we have once or twice referred, appears to have been the means of much enlightenment on the subject of prison discipline and the general management of convicts. The sentiment of the Congress seems to have indicated a decided preference for industrial as opposed to penal labor, and altogether the discussions warrant the hope that a new era is about to dawn in the history of penal institutions. The part which our own delegates took in the proceedings was creditable to the national character. The important conclusion reached by the convention, that teaching prisoners trades saved them from the repetition of crime, cannot but exert a beneficial effect upon the management of these institutions hereafter. The exclusion of profitable industrial labor has unquestionably largely increased the number of repeaters of crime. It is to be hoped the deliberations of the convention may have the effect of unlocking the doors of hope to the prisoner, and of making self-reformation possible.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* avers that BUCKALEW did not visit the rebel conspirators in Canada at all; whereas the Philadelphia *Press* says that he went there at the request of Secretary STANTON. The friends of BUCKALEW ought first to get up a line of defense on which they would be in harmony. In the absence of that, HOLCOMBE'S testimony, that BUCKALEW did visit him and his associates in Canada, must be regarded as conclusive. The *Press* intimates that he went for the best of objects; whereas HOLCOMBE says:

"Impressions which had been made upon my mind *by what I learned from these gentlemen*, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of the Democratic party, and especially of the people of the Northwest, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to our cause, I shall state in another part of this report."

What were those "impressions" is clear enough from what follows:

"We should employ money without stint.

* * * * * * *

Enlist public men of character and influence whose principles and sympathies are with us, by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly blow."

AN evening contemporary is worried over the alleged omission by the COMMERCIAL to print the "retraction" by CARPENTER of the statement that HORACE GREELEY, in his correspondence with CARMICHAEL, favored the paying of pensions to rebel soldiers. If our contemporary had read more closely it would be better informed. It is proper to observe what CARPENTER really does say. After declaring that he has no doubt of the truth of the original statement, his language is as follows:

"Several gentlemen residing in Unadilla, of unquestioned integrity, who have seen all of Carmichael's letters from Greeley, inform me that no such letter was written by Greeley; therefore, although it may be mistaken, that my impression of the purport of the letters was obtained from Carmichael personally, or indirectly, that they were written to Mr. Greeley, or intended to write. I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hope for a public produced on of the whole correspondence between Carmichael and Greeley, and, if such time I retract the statement made in my affidavit."

It is clear that, though retracting for the present the original statement, CARPENTER is of the "same opinion still"—that it is seeking "for others means to assure him he concludes he "may be mistaken." The original statement, he declares, was made on what CARMICHAEL himself told him; and that gentleman has very recently made the statement that the disavowal placed in his mouth by the *Herald* interviewer was purely the work of the imagination of the reporter himself. Now, so far from the "bogus story falling to the ground," the fact is very far from it. It is still undisputed that five letters were written by Mr. GREELEY on the subject of becoming the Democratic nominee nearly a year in advance, and while yet his relations with and bearing toward the Republican party were unchanged; and there is a long line of circumstantial evidence showing the substantial truth of the CARMICHAEL-CARPENTER publication, in regard to which, and Mr. GREELEY'S intrigue with the Democrats, we conclude the last has not been heard.

IS IT IMPOSTURE?

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, who from the first has refused to believe in the discovery of LIVINGSTONE by STANLEY, persists still in unbelief, as the telegraph tells us. At least that seems to be the inference which Sir HENRY wishes the world to draw from the emphatic announcement he makes of the fact that *he* has received no letters from the great African explorer. "To me, the President of the Geographical Society, LIVINGSTONE has not written; therefore *he has had no opportunity of sending a letter*, and consequently STANLEY'S story is pure fiction from beginning to end." Whatever may be thought of this reasoning in England, where the immense importance of the Geographical Society and its chief is well understood and appreciated, it does not appear at all conclusive or satisfactory on this side of the Atlantic.

It is, however, true that both in the United States and Great Britain many minds are in a painful state of suspense regarding the reality of STANLEY'S LIVINGSTONE revelations. One of the old philosophers being asked what a man gains by telling a "lie, replied, "not to be believed when he speaks the truth." The *Herald's* evil repute for sensationalism undoubtedly has much to do with the incredulity with which its late African letters are read by many, and the reminiscences of STANLEY'S former feats in the elaboration of imaginary adventures, which one or two Western newspapers have inopportunely revived, do not tend to inspire confidence in his recent narrative. People thus prompted to doubt, recall memorable impositions by which at different times the world has been deceived. They think of DARMARUS and his travels in strange lands, which, after entertaining and, as it was thought, instructing the German public for some years, proved to be the ideal voyages of a man who had never been five miles from his garret. They remember GEORGE PSALMANAZAR, who pretended that he was a native of the island of Formosa, with an account of whose geography, government and population he filled a book which excited great interest throughout Europe. He furnished the Formosans not only with a completely new religion but also with a new language of very remarkable peculiarities, which he illustrated in a systematic treatise on Formosan grammar. Introduced to the most cultivated and learned society of Paris and other European capitals, PSALMANAZAR was able to sustain the most searching cross examination touching Formosan history and institutions without contradicting himself or exciting the least suspicion that he was speaking all the time not from memory but from imagination. That he was an impostor and his statements mere fiction became known to the world only by his own penitential confession.

These arguments are mentioned merely in justice to the sceptics, and not because they seem to us sufficient to warrant the rejection of STANLEY'S alleged discoveries. LIVINGSTONE'S letters, we think, authenticate them selves. Misgiving on the subject, in some minds, is probably the result of erroneous preconceptions concerning the author. People less familiar with missionary communications than with some other species of literature, and perhaps blinded by the mere renown of the great explorer, were surprised at the simplicity of thought, and at the imperfect English of his letters. But Dr. LIVINGSTONE is known to be a very plain man. Fairly educated at a Scotch university and divinity school, he went to South Africa as a missionary, where his best energies for nineteen years were devoted to the study and use of half a dozen or more barbarous dialects. SCHILLER was unwilling to read a book in a foreign language lest the purity of his own speech should be injuriously affected by such familiarity with strange idioms. LIVINGSTONE'S command of his native language necessarily suffered by his missionary labors, and it is altogether unlikely that those long ago published journals and travels of his, with which the public are familiar, were sent to the press without being first carefully revised by some competent hand. Then ever since his book, having been cut off from English society, and from the use of his own language, it is really rather remarkable that he is able to write so well as he does.

Criticisms affecting the contents of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S letters have not much force. Some profess surprise that the Doctor should write so fully and admiringly about the African women. But it was his object to awaken interest in behalf of the race, and nothing else he could have said would have so well answered the purpose. The suggestion of excessive freedom of language in the traveler's tribute to African female loveliness, is best met with the reminder that "to the pure all things are pure." FENELON, one of the purest men that ever lived, was denounced and ridiculed, and even suspected for his glowing description of the charms of CALYPSO and ECHARIS, and we remember that when the late Dr. PERKINS, of Persia, returned for the first time to the United States, he shocked and scandalized great Christian assemblies by the vivacity with which he described Oriental luxuries. Certain peoples ideals are offended in such cases, and they confess their disgust. But nature and truth, for all that, remain the same.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S reference to the Anthropological Society is said to have offended some members of that august body, but the fact only illustrates their need of the instruction contained in the Doctor's odious comparison. The passage relative to heart-break among captured Africans, referred to as "childish" by one critic, is really one of the most affecting descriptions in the language.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S reference to Christianity, in its catholicity of sentiment, is well adapted to excite a good deal of surprise and perhaps a little dissatisfaction among the strictly orthodox. But while the paragraph is marked by excellent sense, it is also one of the passages which most clearly authenticate the letter as the genuine production of the veteran missionary. A forger, knowing of LIVINGSTONE only as a minister of an orthodox church, and of course wishing to make him write in character, never would have ascribed to him such sentiments. And this argument or proof of genuineness is quite as equally applicable to the other passages of the letters with which fault is found as unworthy of the explorer. STANLEY himself, writing letters with the view of palming them off upon the duped world as the composition of LIVINGSTONE, would have tried to make them at least characteristic of the profession to which his victim was known to belong.

It must also be remembered that in the letters STANLEY is represented as engaging to send the traveler a body of picked men from Zanzibar for the purpose of aiding him in his further researches; an engagement incompatible with the theory of forgery, as it gratuitously supposes in STANLEY the necessity of much trouble and expense under penalty of proclaiming his own falsehood at the coast in case of failure. And finally there can be no doubt that LIVINGSTONE'S son, who traveled with STANLEY from Aden, must have received letters from his father, or must have been convinced in some way of STANLEY'S good faith, or he would before now have denounced the imposture.

In a word, we may be perfectly sure that whatever his principles or antecedents, STANLEY conscious of being a mere pretender would not dare to confront the scrutiny to which he will be subjected during LIVINGSTONE'S relatives and friends in London. This suggestion must appear especially irresistible in connection with the fact that in consequence of his statements a new expedition in search of the explorer was arrested in Zanzibar.

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale, gave the following advice to the students of that institution the other day: "Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Subscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—Keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the enviors and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't think. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money, and do good with it. Love your kind and fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

IN view of the fact that the defense of nearly every murderer who is now-a-days arraigned is based on the ground of insanity, and that the plea is in many cases successful, it is becoming a very important public question whether murderers so acquitted can be released from a lunatic asylum and again turned loose upon society on proof that their insanity has disappeared. This interesting question has recently come up for solution in New York, where insanity tactics are so often employed, and the whole country is interested in the decision. It is claimed, in the cases pending, that a verdict of not guilty upon the ground of insanity acquits the prisoner of the charge of murder, and that a condition of insanity at the time when the deed was committed is insufficient to hold him in an asylum beyond the period of recovering his sanity, at which time further detention becomes illegal. The decision of the Court will be awaited with much interest by the people generally.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An Englishman has invented what he calls a "Vermin Asphyxiator," which is said to have proved signally successful in destroying plant insects, weevils, snakes and rats. Experiments have been made on all these with results highly satisfactory to everybody except the creatures themselves.

The new Masonic temple at Philadelphia, which is to cost $1,000,000, will be dedicated June 24, 1873. The amount required to complete the structure has nearly all been raised on the simple pledge of the grand lodge of this State, which is reckoned the wealthiest organization of the kind in the United States.

A monster fish, or devil, of leviathan proportions, sporting in the waters of the Kennebec river, is said to be astonishing the natives. He only shows himself occasionally, and first appeared to an astonished river driver, who dropped his pick-pole and took to the woods. He describes the animal as being of proportions hardly less than the ordinary whale.

A German banker has bought of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company $1,200,000 worth of land, mostly in Minahan county, Minnesota, $1,000,000 worth of which is intended for a German colony.

The Baltimore papers complain of poor gas and street lighting arrangements, and pathetically picture the police of the city as losing themselves in the darkness of their own beats, and inquiring the way to the station-house of strangers.

The French prisoners of war in Germany brought the plague of measles into the land, and seem to have left that of small-pox, which is now doing warlike duty in decimating the masses. Scarcely a German city has escaped the scourge in a virulent form.

The arrival of the steamship Ariadne, from Rotterdam, promises to be an event of some importance, as the advance guard of a new line of communication with Europe. The Ariadne is the first Dutch steamship that has ever entered the port of New York.

A corner on grain sacks is being engineered by the wheat speculators of the Pacific coast, and the only remedy is said to be in having vessels built expressly for carrying grain in bulk. It is proposed to form co-operative associations for the purpose of building such vessels and taking other means of opposing the corner.

A Massachusetts man the other night caught a mouse in his mouth, while asleep. The mouse was killed, and the man woke up in a terrible fright. The mouse was caught nipping, while the man was caught napping.

Letters from Vienna give encouraging accounts of the prospects of the Universal Exhibition of 1873. The building makes rapid progress; a great part of the principal gallery, as well as the four transverse galleries, of the Palace of Industry being already covered in.

Tourists of the Yosemite are impatiently awaiting the arrival of Agassiz to settle the question as to whether the glaciers had any lot or parcel in shaping the natural features of that neighborhood. His decision, it is agreed, shall be accepted as final.

A western geologist who has recently been over the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad from the Missouri to the Red river, says the soil is entirely worthless, thin, little or no timber, and that of the water is alkaline.

Work on the tunnel under Detroit river is progressing finely, and on the east side of the river the workmen are now out over 500 feet from the shore, working through stiff blue clay, and finding little stone. On the Canada side work has been pushed out over 300 feet, and everything is going forward satisfactorily.

A new company has been formed, with a capital of $200,000, to bring Chinese labor into the Southern States.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has adjourned without deciding as to the validity of the refunding acts of the last session of the State Legislature. It is surmised that no decision will be given for some years.

A bill incorporating the American Motive Power Company has passed both houses of the Legislature of Connecticut. The company design making use of compressed air as a motive power, and the air is to be obtained by the use of a wheel to be propelled by the tides of the sea.

The contract for naval supplies, bids for which were recently opened at the Department, will be awarded next week. The list of supplies to be furnished is very large, embracing all kinds of material to be used in the construction of ships and at navy yards, the cost of which will reach $4,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Chicago is making a big bid for the trade of Texas, and avers it can offer Texans advantages superior to those of New Orleans as a commercial emporium.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way." The Colorado Secretary of Emigration receives an average of forty letters a day, from all parts of the Union, making inquiries concerning that Territory.

Albany is threatened with a milk famine. The pumps are going dry.

The largest belt ever manufactured in the United States has just been put into the St. Louis Grain Elevator Company's buildings. It is four feet in width, two hundred and eighty-six feet long, and weighs 2,225 pounds.

Establishments are being formed in various parts of the country for the manufacture of rubber articles, in view of the expiration of the Goodyear patent next fall.

A distinguished English physician has announced his belief that the use of snuff will, in many cases, arrest the progress of pulmonary consumption. Contrary to a general rule in political economy, an increase in the production of the article will, in this instance, lessen the consumption.

A system of exchange of letter lists has been established by the postmasters of the principal Springfields in the country, and as a large number of letters are carelessly addressed every week to Springfield, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Vermont, or Massachusetts, when some other Springfield was intended, the plan will be of considerable service.

The death rate of Europe is nearly double what it is in the United States, averaging nearly one out of every forty-three inhabitants, while here it is only one out of every eighty-one.

The Legislature of New Hampshire recently passed a resolution to take legal action against certain railroad companies which have increased their capital stock without previous authority from the Legislature, as required by law.

Under the new postal law, the rates for money orders are now as follows: Orders not over ten dollars, five cents; over ten and not over twenty, ten cents; over twenty and not over thirty, fifteen cents; over thirty and not over forty, twenty cents; over forty and up to fifty, twenty-five cents. This is a reduction of one-half on orders not exceeding ten dollars.

The emigration fever raging in East and West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen and Mecklenburg is frightening people everywhere, and all national, liberal and government papers propose preventive measures.

"To what base uses do we come to at last!" The New York *Tribune* is now used to cover hoops through which circus performers execute their daring leaps, not so much on account of its size or its thinness and its particular adaptability for acrobatic performances.

It turns out that Longfellow was not permanently injured. He is taking his daily gallops now and will be at the Long Branch August meeting, but not to run.

A fine instance of canine kindness is given by a Boston paper. One day recently a little black and tan terrier was run over by a horse car. A big New Foundland, seeing the accident, rushed to the track, seized the little terrier by the nape of the neck, tenderly as a cat takes its kittens, and carried him to the sidewalk, where he tried to lick away his pain.

Just so. The system of throwing open the English civil service to free competition has been found to work well, and a higher order of candidates has been the result. Now then, why not here?

The benevolent people of a score of cities are making arrangements to provide a series of excursions and picnics for their poor children in a similar manner to those lately undertaken in New York and Philadelphia. Cannot Pittsburgh provide one before the summer closes?

New Hampshire is going to look after her savings banks more closely. The Legislature, at its recent session, passed an act requiring the trustees of savings banks to make a thorough examination of the affairs of their banks once in every six months, and banks having deposits of over $500,000 to be examined quarterly.

A Kentucky youth recently turned up alive after the family had been to the expense of getting a hundred and fifty dollar coffin for him, which they are now at a loss to know what to do with. Sell it to Horace. He will need it in November.

A western paper tells of a pig which came out alive after lying under a haystack nine months. How the editor came out alive after his spell of "lying" is altogether beyond our comprehension.

Boston papers say the city small-pox hospital is filthy and disgusting to the last degree, and that the patients are left utterly without proper attention and treatment. Was there not a "Jubilee" in that city lately, with much fine talking and writing about the essential oneness of the human race?

GRANT OR GREELEY?

The Question to be Decided by Pennsylvania in October.

(From the Philadelphia North American and Gazette.)

The action of the Scranton *Republican*, in abandoning its attitude of indifference that actually amounted to hostility to General Hartranft, and pronouncing squarely in his behalf, creditable as it is to the acumen and political relations of that journal, will, we apprehend, be speedily copied by others that have abstained from the hearty support they should give to an honorable gentleman, a good soldier, and the nominee of the party. The action of the State Central Committee has decisively answered the mischief makers who for any cause have sought to impose the revolting and mandatory processes of their own pleasure upon the party, and, because they are dissatisfied, compel the party in the whole State to review and contradict what has been legitimately done. Conduct such as referred to shows that the decision is properly accepted by those to whom it appeals, and that, instead of entering a canvass that is highly important in more than ordinary particulars, torn by intestine feuds and dissatisfaction, we shall present an unbroken front, and so give to October an inspiring earnest of greater achievement in November.

If we were obliged to concede as truthful, as we now deny, all that has been anywhere and at any time alleged against General Hartranft, still it would have to be borne in mind that, despite his shortcomings, he is the representative of the party, that its success is involved in his, and that every blow levelled against him is a blow against our triumph in October and November. The gravity of defeat at these elections cannot be exaggerated. It would not, indeed, remit as to such extreme dangers as we have passed; but there is no other evil, apprehended or experienced in all our history, that will serve for a comparison. Defeat in the State election, grave as that would be in consequences to the Commonwealth, would be but one of the concurrent evils; for encouraged by this, and lauding an argument of disaffection to the Administration upon it, the opposition would express their advantage in other States, where our local squabbles are unknown, and moving those on the lookout for a new departure, would gain a very much greater vote than can be approximated when the news goes abroad of one more Republican triumph in Pennsylvania. For those who claim that right should be done though the heavens fall, we reply that this is the absolute right. Gen. Hartranft's fitness in all respects has been approved in his civil and military careers, in the endorsement given them by the Convention, and he still further and unusual approval wrested from the State Committee on a final review, after everything that could be alleged against him had been advanced by both personal and political dislike. Few nominees are so rigorously sifted; still fewer would bear such an examination and come from it strengthened.

Political expediency is concurrent with this decision. General Hartranft is the nominee of the party. It is no more to be expected that he will elect himself or be elected by his personal friends, however numerous and devoted they may be, than that his administration will be similarly limited. He is the exponent of Republican principles, and as such entitled to Republican support, and every Republican should see to it that the amount of his aid is measured by the hostility that has been shown to the nominee, and by the interest he feels in the prosperity of the Commonwealth and the favor with which he desires the maintenance of Republican principles at the South and in national affairs. Or, if this standard is for any cause objectionable, let him note what advantages and disadvantages must accrue from the election of Mr. Buckalew; an able gentleman, but who refused to vote for the war income tax while a United States Senator, refused to vote for the admission of colored witnesses to United States courts simply by reason of their color, or for their enjoyment of ordinary rights of transportation, refused to vote for enrolling colored troops and for paying them as white were paid, refused to vote for the abolition of the coastwise slave trade, but did vote for every partisan measure intended to cripple the government, and calculated to aid the rebellion and defeat the Union, and leave it bankrupt and helpless in a disgraceful defeat. The description may be easily carried forward to show co-operation with all that has been or is most objectionable in Democratic politics. The alternative of supporting General Hartranft is to support Mr. Buckalew and those who agree with him in National and State policy. We submit again, that though it had been proved as it has been disproved, that all of the allegations made against General Hartranft are false, it would be a very nice judgment that could excuse itself for preferring the Democratic to the Republican candidate.

We prefer to accept the honorable conduct of the Scranton *Republican* as a type of that to be pursued by all Republicans, and do not see how it can be otherwise. And discounting this expectation, we urge those who have supported the nomination so far to proportion their remaining efforts to the earlier zeal, and those who have opposed, to show that their opposition was not factious, by surrendering their judgment to the dictates of a wise and intelligent decision of the committee, and by manifesting the honesty of their earlier course by the zeal of their later action. Everything presages local and national victory as everything instant and prospective demands it. If all who call themselves Republicans will only devote their time until the election to proving their sincerity, we will in October send out a voice from the Old Keystone that will be heard far and wide, and that will leave no question for November but the size of the Republican triumph.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent, writing from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I had an interview a few days since with John Scott, of Philadelphia, who hails from the city, who is remarkable for having made a trip on the first and fourth steamboats which sailed from Pittsburgh, Pa. He also went to Cincinnati when there was but one small house, a blacksmith shop, and a grog shop where the city now stands. He was born in 1795, and is now hale and hearty, has a good farm, and says he will live to be 100. He was born in Maryland, and came to this country in 1804."

It is reported that General Von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, will lead his only daughter of the American Minister, to the hymeneal altar in the course of the ensuing autumn. We learn, upon the authority of the *Hungarian Ghost*, that Prince Bismarck has at length accorded his sovereign official consent to his marriage. These nuptials, according to the information of said journal, were to have been celebrated last June, at the time Prince Bismarck refused his official consent.

By the death of Cardinal Clarelli-Paracciani, Bishop of Frascati, that ancient see, held by the last descendants of the Stuarts, the Cardinal of York, falls to the lot of Monsignore Edward Howard, lately consecrated titular bishop of the deceased Cardinal. A descendant of the Tudors, and not long ago a popular officer in the Queen of England's Life Guards, succeeds to the Stuart honors. Truly this is strange life.

The acting Agent General of the Cuban revolutionists has published a letter in which he states that considering Brigadier General Ryan, of the Liberating Army of Cuba, an enemy to the Cuban cause of independence, he has advised the Government of the Republic to dismiss him from all connection with it.

It is said that ever since Walt Whitman and Joaquin Miller met in New York they have stuck to each other like Siamese twins. Miller lives in a little shanty near the river in the upper part of the city. His only companions are Walt Whitman and General Thomas. Thomas, twenty years ago was a New York reporter, but he has progressed in Nicaragua, and keeps a bank account now.

The statue of Doctor Greeley is to go up after all, probably. We quote from the *Evening Telegram*:

The movement to erect a brazen memorial to commemorate the virtues of the man that is somewhat inaccurately described as the later Franklin, has not been abandoned by his friends. For a moment only, after the shock of the nomination canvass, the project slipped out of sight. The idea of erecting a statue to a living man is regarded by some not very logical people as partaking somewhat of the ridiculous, though why this mark of respect should be withheld until the object of it has passed away, is certainly not clear. It is not, on the contrary, a rather melancholy prospect that a statue should be regarded as a kind of gravestone before shallow philosophers may gather and eagerly ask themselves what is honor to the man that died last Wednesday?

But Tuesday is election day, not Wednesday.

President Thiers has just received a letter from Morodon I., King of Cambodia, in which the illustrious potentate announces his early arrival in France, and adds that he will be accompanied by a certain number of young ladies who never quit his royal person. In order to prevent the imagination of the courtiers of Versailles from being excited to too great an extent, the *Gaulois* thinks it necessary to inform them that the ladies in question all chew betel and paint their teeth black. Apart from these little peculiarities they are quite charming.

When Lord Packenham was British minister, at a court dinner party, both Webster and Clay being then dead, the British minister was asked the difference between the two men, when he promptly replied that he knew but of one—Clay kissed all the women he met in the street, while Webster never kissed them except in the house.

Nilson will visit Sweden on her wedding journey, "the dear native land," a journalist remarks, "she has never forgotten ever since she achieved fame and fortune. There she has several brothers and sisters who have been made comfortable for life through her bounty, and who will receive her with pride and pleasure."

President McCosh, of Princeton College, having been asked at the Vermont University dinner, the other day, how he managed to obtain so much money for Princeton, replied that it had all come spontaneously; he had never asked for a dollar, and did not wish to. He died that the text should be, "And it came to pass that the beggar died and was buried."

An extraordinary case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, involving the novel question whether the wife or the child of a deceased husband and father is entitled to the custody and care of his mortal remains.

A Remarkable Will That Interests Fernando Wood.

Some days ago we mentioned the fact that Mrs. Drake Mills fell from a fourth story window in Washington, a short time since, and was fatally injured. Thereby hangs a tale of interest. Drake Mills was a retired merchant of New York, wealthy and of high social position. His wife's maiden name was Miss Sutton. She was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, was connected with the first New England families, and, after her marriage, a bright light in society. They had an only daughter named Alice, who possessed many of the brilliant social qualities of her mother. During the war, to the surprise of her friends and the intense disgust of her mother, she became enamored with Fernando Wood, then a widower. In time they were married, and an acienation in the family resulted. The father took the part of Fernando, and when he died he disinherited his only son, Henry Edward, for his hostility to Wood Henry thereupon had his name changed by a legislative act from Drake Mills to Sutton, the maiden name of his mother. Mother and son kept wholly aloof from Mr. Wood and his wife, and steadfastly refused to recognize them. Mrs. Drake spent her winters at the capital, because of her fondness for Washington society, but always ignored Fernando. She possessed a large property, and up to her death lived in royal style. Now comes the remarkable part of the story. Prior to her death she made a will, which contains the following provisions:

1. It stipulates that her portraits and paintings of every description shall be given to an institution in Washington, in order that they may not be desecrated by the hands of Fernando Wood.

2. She bequeathed one gold dollar to her daughter, Mrs. Wood, and one to each of her children.

3. The interest on all her property is to be given to her son Edward during his lifetime.

4. Upon Edward's death one-fourth of her property is to be given to her lawyer, one-fourth to a son of Mr. Mills by a former wife, and one-half to Williams College, Massachusetts, all in full possession.

5. Finally, her executors are enjoined by the will to publish it in full in the New York *Herald*, as an advertisement.

The Science of Borrowing.

The last story of Alexandre Dumas is particularly characteristic of the great writer: One day his son, whose pocket-book was very light at that time, was strolling along the boulevard, when he met a literary chum, and after a few minutes conversation it was proposed that they should go to the "Maison d'Or," and enjoy a first class breakfast. "Well and good," said Dumas *fils*, "but I have only five francs; how much have you?" "Three." "Eight francs will never do for the royal meal we desire, so we had better abandon the idea." "Where is your father?" asked the friend. "*Tiens!* I forgot; he will lend me twenty francs," and off rushed Dumas *fils* to the author of the "Three Guardsmen." Ten minutes after he returned laughing heartily. "Well," said the chum, "did he give it to you?" "No," answered Dumas *fils*; "on the contrary, *he borrowed my five francs.*"

THE New York *Bulletin* sums up "the position of iron in the United States" as follows: "All the advantages, then, are on the side of the American iron masters, and in favor of a development of their trade. That the opportunity will be improved scarcely admits of a doubt. Any outlay of capital in this direction is almost certain to meet with ample returns. The United States possesses all the capabilities necessary to enable it to become the greatest iron-producing and exporting country in the world; and if this position is not attained, it will be owing to the operation of bad financial and commercial legislation that cannot be changed a moment too soon."

"The German teachers of the United States are now holding their third annual convention at Hoboken. The attendance is large and the proceedings are of a very interesting character.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful indicence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes against whom prejudice turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high, and the solid flesh is receiving itself into a den under the fervid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves bodily exhaustion, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion, of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 2, 1872.

The local demand for money is light, and bankers are willing to loan on approved collateral for short time at low rate. Paper running more than sixty days is not in favor, as in ninety days all cautious financiers look for a very tight money market. From the expression of opinion among leading bank officers of the city we are inclined to agree with the opinion that money will work very close by November, and that it behooves all to put their houses in order to stand a "squeeze."

—Some inquiry is made for Allegheny Valley Railroad 7s and 7-30 bonds, but buyers and sellers are so wide apart in their opinions that no transactions are reported. They were offered freely on the Philadelphia stock board, with no buyers at the figures quoted.

—Triumph Oil Company is again attracting attention, and we hear of transactions that represent an advance of one hundred per cent. in the price of the stock during the past ten days.

—The public debt statement for July shows a reduction of about three and a half millions of dollars. By comparison with the June report we find the 6 per cent. bonds are reduced by $2,897,000; the lawful money debt is $1,186,000 less; the matured debt is $496,887 less. The coin balance in the treasury has decreased $23,829,419, being now $64,319,689, of which $31,690,380 is represented by coin certificates, leaving the balance really belonging to the government but $32,629,309 with which to meet the matured debt and accruing interest.

The currency balance shows an increase of $717,000, which brings up the total cash balance in the treasury to $85,358,044.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¼	118¼	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116	116	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	116	115¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s	113¾	114	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The following are the quotations at the New York Mining Stock Board, July 18, 1872:

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

	Bid	Askd		Bid	Askd
Bonnehoff Run	70	80	Phillips Pet	5	10
Bliven Oil	55	56	Pithole Creek	1	00
Blood Farm	5	10	Rathbone Oil	29	30
Brevoort	1 75	2 00	Riverside Oil	19	20
Buchanan Farm	40	50	Second National	40	
Central	40	45	Sec. Pet. Farms	24	27
Home	1 00	1 40	United States	54	55
N. Y. & Allegh'y	3 25		Webster	4	6
Northern Light	30	40			

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 2, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Canton		38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Western Union Tel		93	93	93	93	93
Quicksilver		37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express		97	97	97	97	97
Wells Fargo Express		93	93	93	93	93
American Express		67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
United States Express		50	50	50	50	50
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleveland and Pitts	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Chicago and Northwest	86	86	86	86	86	86
Do. preferred	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. preferred						
Wabash						
Do. preferred	96	96	96	96	96	96
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44	44	44	44	44¼	44
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	132					
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	117			116		
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

—The Legislature of Georgia, at its last session, provided for the liquidation of $950,000 of bonded indebtedness of the State, failing due this summer, by the issue of new bonds to the amount of $700,000, due in twenty years, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. An arrangement has been effected with the National Bank of Commerce, New York, to act as the agent of the State in exchanging the old for the new bonds falling due this year. This arrangement is as follows: An offer is made to the holders of the old bonds to exchange therefor the new seven per cent. bonds authorized to be issued by said act. In the event this offer shall not be accepted, it is proposed that the semi-annual interest shall continue to be paid upon the old bonds until the State shall be able to redeem the same.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	88½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	37½	North Penna R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	48	United Co's of N. J.	126¾
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	15
Oil Creek & Alley R.	38	Reading	98¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 3, 1872. }

In consequence of the uniformity in market values, we deem it unnecessary to take up time or occupy space in speculating as to the future of trade. When changes come we will note them. We notice on arrival of grapes from Nashville, at E. Moye & Co.'s. They were large, ripe and fine flavored, and put up in half bushel boxes. So far as we know this is the first arrival of grapes from the southwest. Prices not established.

Below we give a carefully revised report of the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 127 bbls. Sales as to quality at $1 50@ 2 25@3 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand, and a prime article finds ready sale at 20@30c per gallon.

ASHES—Columbus soft ash, unsettled, 4@ 4c cent., 4c @ lb; refined 5c for 4s @ cent; nitrate soda 4½@4¾cents; 2¾c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—The supply is equal to the demand. We are reported sales of choice packed, suitable for table use at 17a18c @ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market steady, with sales at 5a6c @ lbs.

BEANS—Prime white navy sell in a jobbing way at $2 75@3 00 @ bushel.

BROOMS—The market is rather dull, with small sales fancy at $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common at $1 75@2 00 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—Quarter pound cans, per doz. $1 75; half pound cans $2 75 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, @ lb, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured hams have advanced ½c per lb. All other varieties remain unchanged in price. Trade is reported fair for the season. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made: Sugar cured hams 16@c; cured hams have advanced ½c; rib sides ¼c; clear rib ½c; clear sides ½c. Receipts—Bacon, tierces, 54.

CHEESE—Receipts 168 boxes. A prime article finds ready sale, but common is a drug on the market. We quote New York Goshen at 11½@12c; Ohio Factory at 10½@11c; Dairy 9@10c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9a10c @ lb; clear sides 6a6½c @ lb; shoulders 4½a5c @ lb; country lard 8a8½c @ lb as per quality.

COAL—We quote lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7asc; slack, 4¼c per bushel, 20 bushels.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 21c; in a jobbing way, 26c.

CEMENT—Sales Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75. Calcined plaster $4a4 50. Land plaster $3 25@3 50.

CORN MEAL—Market quiet, with sales, in a jobbing way, at $2 25@3 per bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 18½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 50.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6@6 50a7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 25@5 00; corn, $5 50@6 00a7 00 @ case as per quality and favor or the brand.

CURRANTS—Grapes from Nashville have put in appearance. They are large, ripe and luscious. Prices, however, are a little steep.

CHEESE—Exchange in prices, with a fair trade reported at the following figures:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25,strictly prime 24c; prime 24c @ 0d 22¾c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾a11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¼c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; alspice 16; Cassia 50c; buttnegs $1 25.

Extra—Owing to large receipts prices are weak and lower, and we are reported sales at 14c @ doz.

Eggs—Receipts 880 bbls. Prices are essentially unchanged, though the tendency of prices would seem to be upward. We quote: Old wheat flour from stores at $9 00 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $8 50a8 75. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50a8 00. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 00; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 25; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

Grain—The following are the receipts of oats, barley and corn, since our last:

Barley, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	1,199
Corn, sacks	2,000

It will be noticed that we have no arrivals of wheat to include in our daily report. This is tragic in fact. The market rules firm and the tendency of prices upward. Wheat—We are reported sales of old red winter, on track, at $1 85a1 90; white $1 90a1 95; new $1 60a1 75; dealers report considerable damaged wheat coming into market. Corn—Market dull; sales yellow at 35a37c; mixed 32a35c. Oats—Market well supplied, with sales by car lots at 43a45c for prime white, and 40a41c for mixed. Rye—Market quiet; sales at 68a70c. Barley—We heard of a sale of 10 cars, to arrive, at 80c.

Hops—The market is firm; sales prime 71a at 65a 70c; 70a 75a25c. The demand is fair.

Hay—The demand is more active. Sales baled on wharf, and track at $20a22 per ton.

Husks—Market moderately active with sales at $1 60a1 70 per ton for No. 1; No 2 $50 per ton.

Lard Oil—Market quiet and firm; sales extra No. 1 70a72c; No 2 60a62c.

Lime—Easton $1 75 @ bbl; Cleveland white $2; market rather dull.

Mill Feed—Middlings $1 50a2 00; seconds $1 25a1 50; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 20; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

Onions—Silver skin per bbl $4 00a4 50; yellow $4 00.

Poultry—Sales spring chickens by the coop 50a60c @ pair.

Potatoes—Sales made at prices ranging from $2 50a2 75 per barrel, and scarce.

Pea Nuts—Sales in a jobbing way at 8@c.

Rags—Regular sales at 3¾a4c.

Seeds—Flaxseed is held at $1 50a1 75 per bushel; timothy seed $3 a3a3 50.

Salt—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

Tallow—Rendered 7¾a8c @ lb.

Vinegar—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, @ bbl 18¾a19c @ gallon.

Whisky—Highwines are in fair demand and held at 92c @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 3, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The market seemed firmer; holders were asking an advance on crude and refined for early deliveries. No sales of crude were reported here; at Parker it was reported that several thousand barrels changed hands at @ 57¾a58 60, closing at the latter figure.

REFINED.

Dealers report a firmer market, and a slight advance in prices. We now quote; Spot 22@c; August 22¼c; September 22¾c; October 22¾c.

CRUDE OIL AND BARRELS.

Market inactive; prices without change. We quote: City make $1 75a1 78.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 3.—The *Courier* says the market was very quiet to-day, and transactions, so far as we could learn, were confined to a few lots. As a rule buyers were slow to operate. Sales were as follows:

500 bbls lower road, spot.....3 62½
7,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 62
500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 60
1,000 bbls lower road.....3 60
500 bbls lower road.....3 65
500 bbls OIL CITY.....3 77½

NEW YORK, August 3.—Crude dull and steady; sales at 19¾a19¾c, with small inquiry from refiners; sales 600 bbls on private terms; refined dull and nominal; 25c tank delivered at 32@c; cargoes 22½c; cases at 28½c. Philadelphia delivery and any price refined 23¾a24c for first half August; sales 3,000 bbls S. O.; last half August at 21½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 2.—Market quiet and quit at $2 60.

ROUSSILLE, August 2.—Market quiet, dull and nothing doing; quoted at $3 55.

OIL CITY, August 2.—Market quiet and steady; for ordinary on lower road $3 65a3 70; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80a3 90.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 60 bbl.

PITHOLE, August 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 22c; crude 16¼c; shipping order in bulk 11¾c; cases 27½c; sales none. Futures: August 22¾c; September 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, August 2.—Spot and first half, 22¾c; crude for August, 22¾c; buyers option same month, 19¾c; little export inquiry; superfine nominal.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—Spot $3 60a3 62½. Market very quiet and nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—Market quiet at $3 50a3 55; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, August 2.—Market a little firmer at $3 85a3 90; nothing doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 2.—Market quiet and firmer at $3 55a3 67½.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
A. Jennings	Penn Oil Works	622
Owner	Lilly Oil Works	160
J. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	900
W. P. R. R.	Fairview Oil Works	154
Schlunck	Riverside Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Vesta Oil Works	80
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	270
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	250
Fisher Bros	American Oil Works	450
Baker Bros	Brilliant Oil Works	918
Duncan & Young	Vesta Oil Works	282
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	598
T P Miller	Vesta Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Penn Oil Works	622
Standard Oil Works	900
Riverside Oil Works	1,392
Cosmos Oil Works	520
Brilliant Oil Works	918
Peerless Oil Works	598
Total	4,974

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 1, 1872.

Central Redining Co, 500 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 378 bbls to Warden, Prew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....1,078

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 1,268 obls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Redining Co, 900 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Elkins, Bly & Co, 50 bbls to Carson & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 50 bbls to Carson & Co, Philadelphia.

V. T. Place, 50 bbls to Ferguson & Woodrow, New York.

Total.....1,318

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, August 2, 1872. }

We have received quotations for cut nails and spikes, horse and mule shoes, horse shoe bar and plate. It will be noted that there has been an advance on some branches:

Nails.

10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$5 75		
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	6 00		
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	6 25		
4d and 5d nails, fence and brads	6 50		
3d nails, fence and brads	7 25		
2d nails, fence and brads	8 50		
TOBACCO.			
8d	6d	6d	$6 75
FINE BLUED.		BARREL.	
3d	$8 50	1¼ inch	$6 50
2d	9 50	1½ inch	6 75
LINING.		1¾ inch	7 25
7-8 inch	10 25	2 inch	8 25
CASING.		1 inch	8 25
10d to 50d	6 50	1¼ inch	6 75
8d	6 75	FINISHING.	
6d	7 00	10d to 50d	7 00
4d	25 50	8d	7 25
		6d	7 50
		4d	7 75
Cut spikes, all sizes			6 00
10d bolt and upset			6 50
Clinch nails, all sizes			7 50

In lots of 100 kegs or over, 12½c per keg less than above list.

TERMS—Sixty days' time, or two per cent. discount if remitted in ten days from date of invoice.

Prices subject to changes in market without further notice.

HORSE SHOES.

Per keg.

Horse shoes in 100 keg lots	$6 00
Horse shoes in 50 keg lots	6 25
Horse shoes in 10 keg lots, or less	6 50
Mule shoes $1 00 per keg higher.	

TOE ICE SHOE BAR.

Best quality ¼ to 1 by 5-16 to ½ inch.

Terms on above—Net Cash.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Tobacco firm; sales 59 hhds. Cotton dull and nominal; middling 20¼c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 3, 1872. }

We have no particular change to note in the market for raw iron, about all the lots of metal that were on the market at a low price having been taken up, and because the consumers are not yet willing to pay the price asked by the producers, we are unable to report large sales of raw iron this week.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons red short, Ohio Valley	$53 50	4 mos
250 tons red short	52 50	4 mos
600 tons No. 1 gray red short, to arrive	55 00	4 mos
200 tons No. 1 gray red short, to arrive	55 00	4 mos
200 tons No. 1 gray red short, to arrive	55 00	4 mos

Anthracite.

200 tons gray coal short forge	$50 00	4 mos
100 tons neutral gray forge	49 50	Cash
150 tons mottled red short at furnace	46 00	Cash
100 tons Chickies forge at furnace	48 00	4 mos
60 tons A No. 1 foundry from yard	55 00	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	54 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	53 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry from yard	53 00	4 mos
50 tons gray neutral forge	51 00	4 mos

Blooms.

20 tons charcoal	$110 00	4 mos
10 tons charcoal	110 00	4 mos
50 tons Merrimac	113 00	4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. DIVISION.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co,m	2	Graff, B & Co, o	1
W Bingham, m	1	Chess, C & Co, m	1
Loomis & C, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o,10	
Brown & Co, m	1	Jones & Laughlins, o	3
Paul Jones & Co, m	3	Isabella Furnace Co, o	6
J Moorhead, m	2	Lindsay & McC, o	3
Dickson, M & Co, m	1	Rodgers & Co, o	2
Meredith, F & Co, m	3	Lewis, O & P, o	3
Brown & Co, o	1		
Total			35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	J Moorhead, m	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	3	Graff, B & Co, o	1
Lucy Furnace, o	2	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2
Reese, Graff & Co o	2	Caughey & Hallman, m	2
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Loomis & Callard, m	2	Nimick & Co., m	4
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, m	3		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	6	Dilworth, P & Co, m	4
Main & B, m	4	J Moorhead, m	7
J Reamer, m	4		
Total			21

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, August 2, 1872. }

Receipts

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	Head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Thursday, August 1st	1,559	4,675	5,800	75
Friday, August 2d	1,000	1,800	2,242	45

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Thursday, August 1st	1,040	3,600	6,000	6
Friday, August 2d	1,000	1,800	2,242	45

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to-day have been light of those intended for sale here, and fair of through stock. There is not much doing in the yards, as the principal buyers have gone East. What stock is offering is held firm at about yesterday's figures.

The feeling is good and at this writing the market has every prospect of closing firm and strong. Following are the rates: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, @ 7c to 7¼c; fair to good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, @ 6½c to 6¾c; good 1,100 lbs steers, $5 75 to $6 10; good 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 00 to $5 35; common, all weights, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, &c., $2 50 to $3 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day has been fair. Trade is not quite so active and prices barely as good as on the first of the week. Buyers report the market fully 10c per hundred lower than at the time of our last report. There is disposition to bring down the figures, and if nothing like a fair run comes prices will undoubtedly go lower. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 20a5 60; prime Philadelphia $5 40a5 50; Yorkers $4 90a5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day is light. There is not much doing, most of the buyers having gone East. While prices are no lower, the feeling is worse and sales are barely steady. We note the sales: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 75 to $5 90; prime, 85 lbs sheep, $5 35 to $5 50; good 80 lbs sheep, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 75 lbs sheep, $4 50 to $4 75.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅜@115⅝.

NEW YORK, August 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money firm at from 3 to 5 per cent.

GOLD.

Gold strong all day, closing at 115⅛@115⅜. Loans were made at from flat to 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Bank $68,988,000. Treasury disbursements to-day $459,000.

STERLING.

Sterling quiet at 110¼@110½ for long, and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened steady but closed quiet at ⅛ to ¼ lower than last night.

U.S.6s1881,cps.	117¾	5-20s, 1867	115¾a116
5-20s, 1862	116¼	5-20s, 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	116¼a116¾	10-40s, coupons	113¼a113¾
5-20s, 1865	116¼a116¾	New 5s, coupons	113¼
5-20s,1865, new	115¼a115¾	New 5 per cts	112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.			
Tennessees, old	72¾	S. Carolinas, April	
Tennessees, new	73	Missouri 6s	94¾
S. Carolinas, July	69½		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were weak during the afternoon, closing heavy at the lowest figures of the day.

Western Union	74¾	Illinois Central	
Adams Express	97¾	Cleveland & Pitts'g	91¾
Fargo Express	93¾	N. W., common	73¾
American Express	74	do pref	91
United States do	68¾	Rock Island	113¾
Pacific Mail	97	St. Paul	86
Erie	19¾	do pref	78¾
Reading	93¾	Toledo & Wabash	38¾
Harlem	117	Ohio and Miss'ippi	44¼
Michigan Central	116¾	Ohio and Mississippi	44
Mich. Southern	90¾	Chicago & Alton	118
Union Pacific	83¾	Pittsburgh	92½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 2, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in better demand.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish, closing strong for August at $1 39¾ offered; $1 15 seller September; $1 11 @c for the year. Corn firm at 43¾c seller August; 42¾c seller September; 40¾c seller year. Oats steady and in fair demand at 27a27½c for regular and fresh; 28¾c seller August; 29@c seller September; 26a26½c seller year. Rye quiet at 66c bid and 67c asked for spot; 68c nominal. Barley dull and nominal; 75c asked for fall No 2; 58c bid for spring.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $15 62½ seller August; $15 75 seller September; $15 25 seller year. Lard quiet; $8 12½ seller August; $8 25 seller September; $8 00 seller year. Bulk meats—Shoulders 6a6½c; short ribs 7¾c; short clear 8c. Whisky quiet and steady at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2a3c; amber Michigan $1 48; seller August $1 49; No 2 red $1 01; No 3 do $1 44a1 45; seller August $1 49; No 3 red $1 30. Corn firm and quiet; No 2 mixed 48a48½c; No 3 do 44½c. Oats—High mixed, lower September, 31c; Michigan 43½c; white 31c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 36¾c; No 2, 31c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm and declined 2a3c; amber Michigan $1 48; seller August $1 49. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 48a48½c. Oats—High mixed fair and market firm; No 2, 26¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 69½c. Barley scarce and firm; fall No 2, 58c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $4 50a5 50; extra $5 75a6 25. Wheat dull; red $1 62a1 70. Rye quiet at 70c. Corn firm with a declining tendency; yellow 62c; mixed 60a61c. Oats quit; white 42a45c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Flour firm. Wheat—no sales reported; new No 2 red winter held at $1 38. Corn dull at 42a45c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 36c. Petroleum—refined firm, in good demand and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Sugar—Fair to good fair 10¾a10¾c. Molasses—Common thin 28c. Coffee 16¾a18¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton more active and higher; middlingupland 21½c. Flour scarcely so firm, with a little export inquiry; superfine western and State, $5 55a5 90; common to good extra $6 20a6 65; extra ohio, $6 65a8 50; extra St. Louis $7 00a8 75. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 Milwaukee $1 62; winter red western $1 05; amber Michigan $1 74a1 75. Rye dull; western 73@74c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and in moderate export demand; steamer, western mixed, 61a63c; sail do 63a64c. Oats firmer and fairly active; western 41¾a44c; Ohio 44¾a46c. Eggs unchanged. Hay firm; shipping $1 00a1 05. Hops firm, fairly firm and quiet; Rio 15¾a18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; 1,450 hhds sold. Molasses unchanged and dull. Rice quiet at 8¾a9¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾a13c; refined 22¾a23c. Provisions—Pork steady; mess $13 50a13 60. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders 6a6¼c; pickled hams, 9a9½c; middles quiet. Lard firm; sales at 8a8¼c; kettle 8¾a9c. Butter—Demand good at full prices for choice, which unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; regular $13 70; no sales. Lard dull but unchanged—kettle 8¾c; steam 8¼c. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm at 5¾a6¾c. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 6¾c; sales clear rib sides at 8¾a8¾c; clear do 9c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4 65a5 00. Whisky quiet and weak at 90c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 9,000, with 14 more cars due; this is 8,300 for the week, against 9,000 last week. Market dropping at 3c decline, very few of the first exceeding 13c; 10 cars good, strong 2 cwt Kentucky at 12¾c; 2 cars Texans 5¼ cwt 10c.

Sheep—Receipts 5,400 to-day and 21,300 since Saturday, against 22,000 same time last week. Trade slow, especially for lambs and stock not all selling; flat sheep doing well; 2 cars ohio 6¼ cwt 6½c; 1 car 80 lbs, 6¾c; car 56 lbs Canada lambs, 9c; car 59 lbs Pennsylvania, 8¾c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 13 cars, making 22,000 since Saturday, against 30,000 same time last week. No change from 6¾a6¾c for droves.

**New York Dry

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The News from North Carolina.

"First Bull Run" of the Campaign.

Contest to be Renewed With More Vigor.

THE OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS.

The State Sure for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1872.

The result of the North Carolina election has been in this city a matter of even more doubt to-day than yesterday. Very early this morning a company of Democrats, elated with the prospects of victory, serenaded R. T. Merrick, the well known lawyer, who responded briefly, and afterward cheered the closed and deserted *Tribune* office. Business hours, however brought dispatches from Supervisor Verry, to the National Committee, from Senator Pool and other responsible sources, saying that the Republicans had certainly carried the State by from six to eight thousand majority. That they had elected five out of Congressmen, and that everything was favorable. These encouraging advices, and the fact that the official counting of the votes did not begin until noon to-day, cheered the friends of the administration and gave them more confidence than ever. Betting men were cautious all day, and but very little was done in that line. The early dispatches of the evening appear to leave less room for hope of ultimate success, and the Republicans are yielding to the inevitable. The interest in the election news has been intense, and all dispatches from the scene of action were quickly shared and fully discussed.

The Republicans have been in excellent spirits all day and night, though the appearances are all against them, are neither depressed nor disheartened. They say this will prove the "first Bull Run" of the campaign, and that the loyal masses will rally from the defeat and renew the contest with more vigor and earnestness than ever.

Encouraging from Illinois.

An unusually well informed Greeley man from Chicago, arrived to-day from an extensive trip through Illinois, says that State is sure for Grant and Wilson by a very large majority.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

GREAT SPEECH BY HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Inside View of the Cincinnati Convention.

Able and Interesting Review of the Political Situation.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—At Clifton to-night a Republican meeting was held in Clifton Hall. Hon Stanley Matthews was introduced by Judge William Johnston, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I hardly know what excuse or apology to make for attempting to address you this evening or whether either is necessary or expected. I have not come entirely uninvited nor am I impelled to your presence by such a call, for it implies the flattery of an opinion that I may be able to say something worth your hearing. And yet I should not have come merely in response to an invitation; for I have a reluctance in submitting to distaste for public speaking, not strictly professional; but I confess that in the present instance that reluctance is seasoned by a desire to express some of my views concerning our national politics.

Upon my sole responsibility as a private citizen, profound and sacred as I regard it, I have arrived out for myself the path of political duty. My conclusions have been reached, not hastily and upon a sudden impulse. They have forced themselves upon me, after a serious reflection upon the political history of the country for the last twenty years, a careful consideration of the course and causes of public events during that period, and an anxious survey of the present anomalous condition of parties, with a view to discover the tendencies with which it is pregnant, to shape the probable future. Unless it is presumptuous to have opinions at all, it will not be considered arrogant to declare them.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

It seems to have occurred to some that I am bound, by some sort of obligation, to support the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, by reason of having joined in its call and having participated in its proceedings.

I recognize no conclusive obligation of that description, binding the conscience and conduct of a citizen, to reverence the decisions of any political convention. There are, of course, obligations of good faith growing out of all voluntary relations between men, but they must always be held subordinate to the higher obligation which every man owes to what he believes to be the cause of truth and the public good.

But even the obligations usually recognized in conventions when they are assembled to take action, do not exist in reference to the convention soon in this city on May 1. It was not the convention of a party; it was a voluntary assembly of individuals, each acting for himself upon his own personal motive, professing to agree in reference to the value of certain proposed political reforms, and called for consultation merely as to the best mode for their promotion. The convention itself was a protest against the evil of party tyranny, and its membership was distinctive of a determination to wear no party collar. Upon the very battlefield of its constitution and organization, and of the cause in the interest of which it assembled, none of its members could be held to be bonded for any action which was not taken unless supported and sanctioned by the approval of his individual judgment.

The particular measures of reform mentioned in the call for this convention, on the 1st day of May, and of the gentlemen in Cincinnati who united in responding to it, were subordinated to the grander and more general reform, which included all and embraced in a movement intended to work the disintegration of both political organizations, which should draw the line distinctly between public and private interests, and invite the best men of all the people from both parties, against the politicians and those followers of their chiefs. The essential and cardinal idea of such a movement consisted in its having an appeal to the whole people as such, to end the abuses of the entire system of party tyranny and corruption; and to elect to the Presidency a statesman whose administration should commence a new party out of the best of both the old ones, because of his eminent superiority to the ability with which it would be administered, and not as a reward for diligence and unscrupulousness in seeking it.

Its success depended upon the unselfishness and disinterestedness of the convention which called in the cause of reform, was bound to set an example of reform. It required the hearty and unanimous selection of candidates who were not seeking the nomination, who would accept it only if offered without mean terms, and taking it, would feel under no obligations for its tender, except to prove worthy of it.

Such an idea, it is said, was utopian. So, it seems, the result has proven. The convention failed from the mark of its own necessary standard. It was filled with politicians of the ordinary stamp—men who wanted offices for themselves and their friends—and who, consequently, determined no one should be nominated for the highest office, in case of election, who would not acknowledge and remember the obligation to be simply party service.

It found such men, who personally and by agents were soliciting the situation; men who, personally or by their schemes, were anxious to be candidates. A bargain was struck, and the nominations were made.

It could scarcely happen, in such circumstances, otherwise than that the choice would be of men themselves altogether personally unfit for the stations to which they aspire. But were it otherwise in the present case, and the candidates of the Cincinnati convention were personally qualified for the positions for which they are proposed, the manner and circumstances of their nomination at least absolve all who were not party to it from any obligation to support them.

It is my determination to support and vote for General Grant and Henry Wilson as the candidates of the Republican party, and to-day I am not less so or support Mr. Greeley and Governor Brown, the nominees of the Democratic party, reorganized under the auspices of the Cincinnati convention.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The speaker then sketched the history of the Republican party, alluding to its origin, mission and commission, and to the so-called "carpet-bag governments" of the Southern States. Under the latter head he summed up as follows:

Good thing may be said with truth, if not to the general acceptance, Had and corrupt as any of the present governments of the Southern States may be, the worst is better in all that essentially constitutes the goodness of government than the best of them before the rebellion. Then if there was order, and public economy prevailed, they rested upon the enforced and unrequited toil of three millions of slaves, held as property, and denied the rights of human nature. Now, at least, all are free; and freedom is not only priceless in itself, but is the fruitful and beneficent soil from which shall yet spring every other blessing of good government and of peace.

It may be said that allowance ought to be made for human nature, and time allowed for the passions of a fierce civil war to abate, and give place to reason. Truly so, but that consideration must be applied to all alike, and excuses all, if it excuses any. Wrongs let loose upon the world by civil war, and it is unjust and unreasonable to charge upon the Republican party the evil consequences attributable only to rebel resentment.

OFFER TO BRIDGE THE BLOODY CHASM IN 1868.

In 1868, when the Democratic party recovered full control of the Federal government after the defection of Andrew Johnson, by the election of Gen. Grant, there had been time, since the close of the war, for passion to cool and reason to resume its sway. The Republican party representing the dominant opinion and force controlling the government, bore to those of those who had been engaged in the rebellion either hatred, malice or ill will. It had nothing to do with good, and had actually saved them, with a common country, from the consequences of their own folly and madness. It had not, indeed, sympathized in their designs, but fought against them, but had pity for their misfortunes and compassion for their sufferings. There was no political good, for all in common, which it so much desired as a true and hearty reconciliation of all sections of the country. The newly elected President expressed that desire as the representative of the party and the people, and earnestly invited and proffered the cordial peace. That he meant it sincerely and in an honorable sense none could doubt that remembers the modest and magnanimous terms in which he received the surrender of the military leader of the rebellion at Appomattox.

The responsible and educated classes of southern society refused then to acknowledge the inevitable logic of events, and withdrew in sullen and passionate hostility to the new and necessary order of things, from all participation in public affairs. The newly emancipated and enfranchised negro was left, unadvised, to bear the responsibilities of self-government, the object of derision and caricature, in the hope and confident belief and prediction that the experiment would ignore his being a failure and disastrous failure. What could he do? He knew the Republican party was his emancipator, which had restored him to the condition of a man, and for his protection had invested him with the authority of a voter. He was ignorant, inexperienced, unskilled. Those to whom he had been accustomed to look for direction, advice and guidance, refused to recognize him in his new habiliments of citizenship, and scorned all political association and fellowship with him. He naturally turned to the stranger, the adventurer and the demagogue. He knew no better and could do no better. Certainly there was never a more inviting field for unscrupulous adventure in political speculation; and right fruitfully to the cultivators has it been occupied. But those who opened the gates to these trespassers—who pulled down the fences and threw open the vineyard to these free-booters, who invited in robbers because they had predicted a bonfire—certainly these were not the men who have the right to complain of plunder, or to which they have become victims, because they were first accomplices.

Had they taken the road to which they say they were naturally and by their situation entitled, for their superiority in intelligence and education which their position, sympathized with their former slaves in their new hopes, aspirations and privileges; manifested their friendship by wise advice and counsel and timely assistance; gone before them, as Moses did before the people of Israel, interpreters of the time and teachers of duty; guided them in their new pathway, in fellowship with the influences which had so changed their relations, and almost themselves together with the friendly hand of the common government which had made them equal in right, and would gladly protect them alike, then there would now be no complaint of carpet-baggers and interlopers, for they would have had no place.

Why could they not accept the situation in 1865? They do it now. Why could they not clasp the friendly hand then extended to them across the bloody chasm, as they now say they yearn to do?

Reconciliation! that is the cry!

A strange slogan! But, stranger yet, it is the cry of battle, not of peace.

Reconciliation, indeed! With what and with whom? With the sentiment that sympathized with them in their rebellion, with the friends that then gave them aid and comfort? What need have friends to be reconciled? What alienation, what estrangement, has had place between these brethren that now they should rush into one another's arms, to be made one again?

It is a misfortune, a mistake of 1865 repeated in 1872. Reconciliation was offered then, and was rejected. It could have been made at any time since; it is within reach now—a true reconciliation of the past with the present, which shall shape the future of peace, contentment, and progress in every intellectual, moral, and material element of prosperity. What is needed on the part of the South is not a reconciliation which consists in a fusion of political factions that have no single object in common but the acquisition of political power, and whose future rests upon no tradition or principle by which its destiny can be calculated; but a reconciliation with the sentiment of national unity and individual freedom, embodied in the history of the Republican party, which shall see and practically acknowledge the common good that has grown and is yet to grow out of the victories that extinguished the heresy of secession, that abolished slavery and established universal suffrage; that, in restoring the States to their normal relations to each other and the federal system, have established the rights of individual citizens on a footing of perfect equality under the law and protection.

THE KU-KLUX LAWS.

The offer of peace to the South in 1868 was based upon the recognition by its whole people of the civil rights of the emancipated slaves to their freedom, their political right as their necessary defence to the ballot, their rights to education to fit them for the intelligent and useful exercise of their citizenship. It was met by the organization and outrages of secret bands of marauders and murderers, burning school houses, driving away teachers and assassinating negroes and their friends. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution had made those unoffending people the wards of the nation. Congress legislated for their necessary protection by laws which, if they were stringent, were not more than the exigency of the occasion required; and which, if it went too far, as I think it did, in conferring on the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, has given occasion for the pause to which it justly entitles him, of having, in no single instance yet carried out, availed this great and extraordinary authority. It is this legislation which alone has given ground for the outcry against imperialism and centralization in the powers of the general government at the expense of the proper and just jurisdiction of the States. Even in this respect it does not travel beyond the limit assigned in modern times by strict constructionists of the strait-est sect. For when slavery was a domestic institution, in the interest of which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States was invented and pushed to the extremity of secession and war, there was found even the Lecompton and other of his secret power in the Federal government, under the constitutional provision for the suppression of domestic violence, ample enough to overthrow in all the free States every guarantee of personal liberty, including that secured by the writ of *habeas corpus*. Now, the tables are turned. Slavery no longer exists as a domestic institution,